

"GOTHIC ROOF" IS WELL LIKED

Popular for Barns for Many Reasons Other Than That of Appearance.

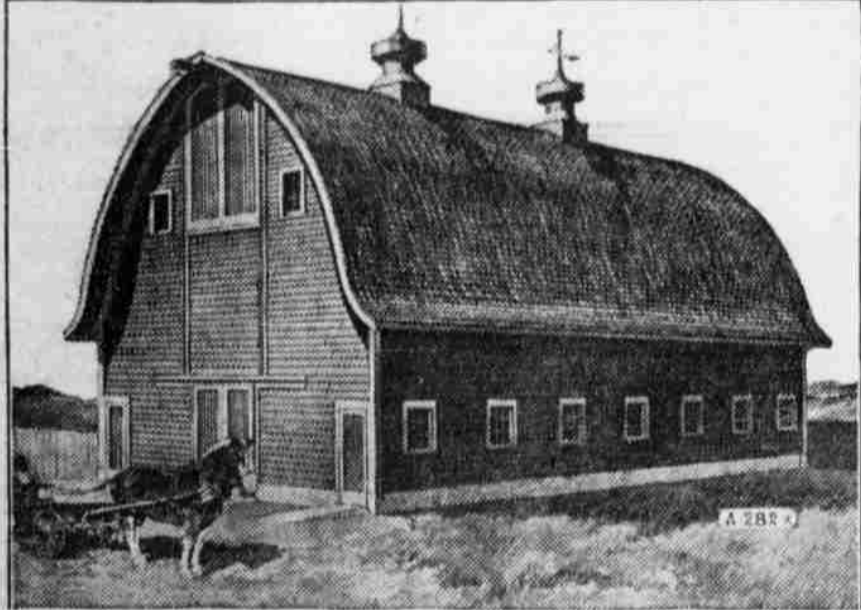
GOOD SPECIMEN SHOWN HERE

Building in Every Way Splendidly Adapted to the Needs of the Farm—Chief Merit is Provision Made for Both Horses and Cows.

By WILLIAM H. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1221 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

One of the neatest and most attractive looking roofs ever designed for a barn is what is known as a "gothic roof." Each side of the roof represents a graceful ogee curve. Gothic roofs on barns are becoming popular



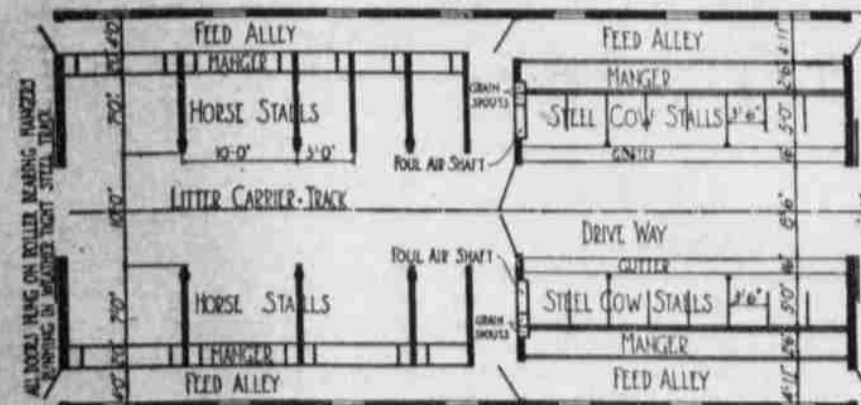
In many sections of the country because of their neat appearance and smooth interior, which gives such splendid mow room. A roof of this shape is strong, because of the built-up arches, consisting of heavy trussed rafters, placed six feet apart on centers. The rafters between these supporting arches are equally spaced, so as to bring the bearings for the roof boards two feet apart.

This barn is 36 feet in width and 70 feet in length, as shown by the floor plan and is intended for the stabling of 16 cows and 14 horses. The two stables are made entirely separate by building a solid partition crosswise of the barn, as shown in the floor plan. For convenience there are doors at the alleys that may be opened at chore time.

One farm of from 40 to 80 acres, where one barn is required to stable both horses and cows, this arrangement works out in a very satisfactory manner. Yards are provided to keep the horses and cows separate when turned out, and they are as separate inside as they could be in two different buildings. The yards are fenced in such a way as to give the cows free access to the building from the cow stable end, and the horses are always taken out or in at the horse end of the barn. Similar doors are provided at both ends of the barn, and windbreaks are built according to the location, so as to protect both kinds of live stock to the best possible advantage.

The construction of this barn calls for good solid concrete walls with footings. The foundation walls are 4 1/2 feet from the bottom of the footings to the top of the wall where the stails are laid. The footings are 24 inches wide, to prevent the possibility of settling.

Two rows of concrete piers are built under the supporting columns on both sides of the center alley. These piers and columns are placed to divide the stable into three sections, 12 feet each, which works well



in construction because 12-foot joists may be butted together on top of the girders and spliced to tie the building together firmly crosswise. A good solid concrete floor is laid in both horse department and cow stable. The floor differs, in being level across in the horse stable, while the usual mangers and gutters are molded into the floor in the cow stable end of the barn.

The ceiling is placed to give 9 feet of headroom in both stables over the center alleys. In the center the cow stable floor is higher than it is at the sides, owing to the elevation of the standing floor above the gutters.

The cow stable walls are made double and celled on the inside with narrow flooring, tongued and grooved, but without beading. The intention is to make the inside finish as smooth as possible to prevent crevices where objectionable bacteria may find a lodgment.

The ceiling over the cow stable is made in the same way. Well-seasoned lumber is carefully put on and

thoroughly well-nailed with building paper between the boarding and studding and the joists overhead. This boarding is afterward thoroughly well painted with three coats of white paint made by grinding white lead in to linseed oil. This makes a ceiling that may be washed and kept clean. You can see that it is clean because it is white in color. It shows positively whether it needs washing or not.

The partitions between the cow stalls are of iron, finished with a hard smooth japan burned into the iron. The advantage of iron cow stalls is that the amount of surface to be kept clean is reduced to the smallest proportions and still maintain the necessary divisions between the cows. Also the hard enamel finish offers very little encouragement for dirt, insects or bacteria.

The proper housing of dairy cows, to produce clean, sanitary milk, has been worked out to a complete science. Cleanliness is the main requirement. Unless the stable is so built that it may be kept clean it is useless to try to furnish milk with a low bacteria count, such as is required for certified milk or other high-priced brands.

In addition to the smooth interior finish and sanitary furnishings, a thorough system of ventilation is provided by intake flues in the outside walls and outlet flues for the foul air, which extend up the sides of the building and along the roof to the cupola on the peak. This system takes fresh air from the outside and delivers it at the ceiling over the cows. Foul air is drawn off through the flues that have

Group of New Breakfast Caps



A group of new breakfast or boudoir caps causes one to wonder where their makers find so many ideas by which to furnish the variety needed. There are two distinctly new and one entirely original design among these. They are all very simple and easy to make.

At the left is a cap of silver lace and narrow satin ribbon, which may be in any color desired. It is made of a circular piece of lace about fourteen inches in diameter, edged with mesaline ribbon, machine stitched to it in two rows of stitching. These are far enough apart to form a casing for a small elastic cord. This is run in and the lace pulled on it to form the cap and ruffle.

A fan or petal of lace is made over a wire support. The narrow ribbon is stitched to the edge of the fan, as for the cap. But instead of elastic cord, a fine wire is run in the casing. The fan should be placed on the cap before the ruffled edge is stitched on, as the ribbon covers its raw edge.

At the right a pretty cap is made of strips of ribbon, shadow lace and net. These form the crown. A band of ribbon covered with lace extends about the face, and a frill of lace falls in a little cape at the back. For decoration a narrow band of bead passementerie is sewed to the band, and ribbon rosettes are set at each side at the end of the cape.

The third cap is simply a puff of

thin light-colored silk for the crown and a frill of plaited shadow lace falling about the face. Soft satin ribbon is caught in puffs about the cap, with a bow finishing it at the left side. Net and val lace insertion are used for the last cap, with a narrow val edging forming the ruffle about the face. A straight band of narrow satin ribbon is laid in a small flat bow with double loops at the right and ends, with loops and hanging ends at the left side.

Except the cap of silver lace, these may all be washed, for they are made of strong cotton laces and wash silks.

Cream Blouses Modish.

Cream is the modish tone for the spring blouse—not pink. Rarely lovely as the pink blouse is in delicate flesh or shell tones, its day has passed, and these blouses are offered for sale on the bargain tables, while cream and sand-colored models have the places of honor among exclusive new spring wearables.

Hemstitched blouses of sand-colored khaki-kool for sport wear have buttoned down pockets and plaits at front and back. Cream net and lace blouses meet the requirements of formal spring tailors, and there are good looking blouses of tan shantung, cream-tinted Georgette crepe and scrupulous-willow silk, all with the long sleeve and collar high at the back, whatever the cut may be at the front.

Bags for the Shopping Tour



Shopping bags and purses seem to be dwindling somewhat in size, but are still so constructed that they carry about all the requisites for the shopping tour. And no matter how few their fittings, the small but very good little mirror is never absent. In the newest bags it is either inserted in the flap or fastened to the bag with a narrow ribbon or tape. In many of these bags the small coin purse is fastened to the frame with a long, slender chain, so that it cannot be lost.

A variety of shapes is shown in the group of bags pictured here. Seal, pin-seal and morocco are the most fashionable leathers. Linings in flowered silks showing small blossoms on a light ground are the most dainty and the most popular.

Some of these small bags carry a mirror, a tiny comb, a powder box, a small flat hat brush, and a diminutive scent bottle, besides, of course, the ever-present mirror, the small coin purse, and sometimes a card case. Every one of the articles is found to

be practical, and such a bag is a great aid in keeping neat on the shopping tour or journey. They become indispensable after one has got used to the miniature brush, comb, etc. But it is like getting accustomed to small rooms—they answer the purpose.

In buying a bag it is best to choose the oblong, square, or circular shapes. The fancy shapes, made merely with the end in view of being odd, will not carry one's belongings as safely and are far less handy. There is apt to be waste space in them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

White Over Black. There is a great tendency to use white lace, net or chiffon over black taffeta, satin and crepe de chine to create an evening gown. In fact, some of the newest lingerie gowns are of beautiful embroidery over black silk. By adding a slip of black material to your collection of pink, blue and white slips you will be able to transform the appearance of a dress in the twinkling of an eye.

Belts and Sashes. Belts and sashes may be fashioned from the same material as the gown or suit with which they are worn, or sometimes leather or silk is used for contrast. Leather belts are particularly good on cloth or linen costumes, while the soft ribbon sashes are especially lovely on frilly, ruffy summer frocks.

Most Valuable Fur. Sea otter is the most valuable fur at present; Russian sable is next in value, with silver fox nearly approaching it, although when the size of the skin is considered the sable is infinitely greater in value.

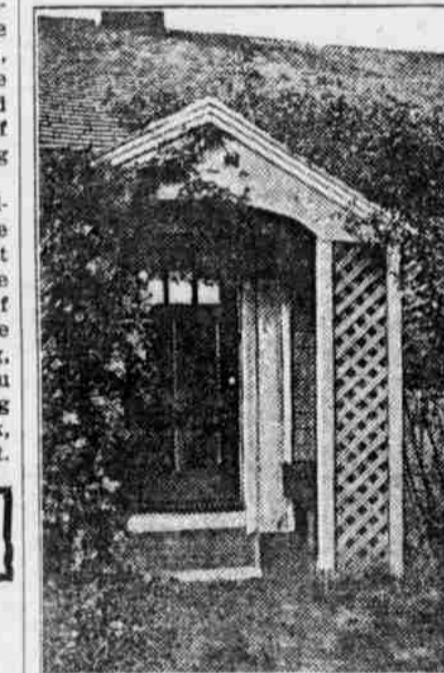
HOMETOWN HELPS

TREES A TANGIBLE ASSET

Municipality That Desires Growth Cannot Afford to Do Without Its Street Ornaments.

Even if a town or city cannot realize readily on the money value in its shade trees, cannot even issue bonds against them, as it might upon its water supply, they are nevertheless a tangible asset to the municipality. The testimony of the real estate men proves that without the necessity of further argument. In a less definite way the value of highway trees has been appreciated in this state for at least one hundred years, in proof of which are the superb old trees still standing along many a village street, and still further evidence of an ever-increasing appreciation of their importance is found in a study of the statutes enacted from time to time to encourage roadside planting and to protect the trees from willful injury. But every now and again it becomes necessary to call public attention to the trees, lest they be forgotten in the hurly-burly of modern life. Our forefathers were able to stick a tree in the ground and let nature do the rest. Those times have passed. A hard lot has fallen to the trees, what with imported "bugs" of assorted shapes and sizes to prey their life blood, and with man pushing his ingenious improved pavings and drainings around their feet, and his chafing and burning wires through their tops. Happily those trees that our forebears planted were mostly possessed of good old-fashioned New England constitutions, and able to withstand a lot of abuse, but we may not neglect them with impunity today. They need friends now as never before.—Allen Chamberlain in the Boston Transcript.

LATTICE HIDDEN BY RAMBLER



Another of the very simple and inexpensive modes of beautifying side or rear entrances.

STATE OR PRIVATE BUSINESS

Two Ways of Looking at Necessary Reforesting of Waste Lands of a Community.

There surely ought to be a better way of reforesting the waste lands of Michigan than the one just proposed—furnishing the young trees free and paying the owner of the land a bonus for planting them. If tree planting is a paying operation, why should the state pay individuals for going into the business? If it is not, if the trees are to be planted for the effect they will have on the climate and for the good they will do to the state at large, a bonus for tree planting will not serve the purpose. The owner of the land will have no inducement to bring the trees to maturity if that means an expenditure of money and pains. If the bonus is big enough to tempt him to plant trees, and there is no further inducement to care for them, he will leave them to take their chances, and most of the money will be thrown away. As a matter of fact, tree planting has been proved to be a most lucrative business, but not for the individual, for the man who plants rarely lives to reap the harvest. Consequently, few men care to go in for it. It is a business that should be undertaken by the state, which lives forever and will still reap what profits there may be.—Detroit Journal.

Plant Tubers in Cellar.

Plant dahlia tubers in pots or boxes in the cellar. It gives them a start. When the shoots attain five inches take the plants and pot them in sand and garden loam mixed and set the pots in the cold frame. They can be set out when the weather permits. Dahlias which are cut down in July will give new wood for fall blooms that far excel the summer flowers for size and beauty. Dahlias can be grown from seed to bloom the first year by starting the seed in pots and setting the young plants outside later. The single varieties are best for that purpose.

Cured by Radium. The cases treated at the Radium Institute in London in the year covered by its latest report numbered 746, of which 19 were regarded as cured, 50 apparently cured and 328 improved, while 136 showed no effects. The cases included a wide range of skin affections, varying results having been obtained with cancer and tumors and striking success with warts and certain discolorations. Not least notable of the radium effects was that on spring catarrh, of which the most persistent cases were cured.

Lengrand No. 59062

Is a bay Belgian Stallion, 9 years old; weight 1900 lbs.; small stripes in forehead, and right hind foot white. He was bred by Mr. Felix Coupez, of Basilly, and was imported March 1, 1911, by W. A. Lang & Co., of Greely, Iowa. He was foaled in 1906.



PEDIGREE—Sired by Prince du Chenoy (21808), he by Due du Chenoy (11056), out of Charlotte II (15409). Dam, Mouche de Thionne (62809), she by Organiste (3604), out of Fanie de Villers (40705).

Will Stand the Season of 1915

Monday, at the Chas. Bliven farm.
Tuesday, at the Char. Heikes farm.
Wednesday and Thursday at Henry Filmore's.
Friday, at the Homer Livery Barn.
Saturday, at the E. L. Ross place on the old Wm. Nixon farm.

TERMS—\$15 to insure in foal; \$20 for standing colt. Upon the sale or removal of mares from the country, foal bill becomes due at once; or when mares are not properly returned for trial service, fees become due at once. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents, but at risk of owner of mare, if she sustains any.

Leonard Ross Owner & Attendant
Homer, Nebr.

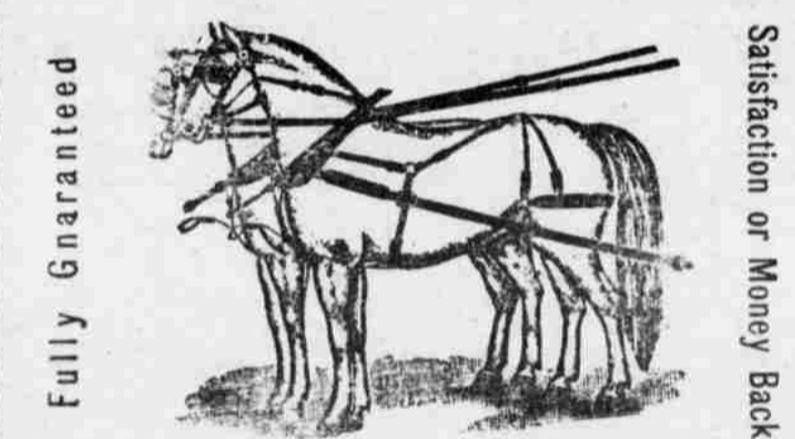
Westcott's Undertaking Parlors

Auto Ambulance

Old Phone, 426 New Phone 2067

Sioux City, Iowa

Ask Your Dealer to Show You



The Famous Sturges Bros. Harness

If they Don't Have Them, write or call on
Sturges Bros., 411 Pearl St., Sioux City, Ia.

Licensed Embalmer Lady Assistant
Ambulance Service

Wm. F. Dickinson

Undertaking

415 Sixth Street
Sioux City, Iowa



10 Great Serials

full of life and action, filled with the fire of fine inspiration and followed by 250 short stories of adventure, will make

The YOUTH'S COMPANION

Better Than Ever in 1915

The... the Family Page, a rare Editorial Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page, Doctor's Advice, and "a ton of fun," Articles of Travel, Science, Education. From the best minds to the best minds, the best the world can produce for you and everyone in the home. There is no age limit to enthusiasm for The Youth's Companion.

52 Times a Year

—not 12.

Send today to The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., for

THREE CURRENT ISSUES—FREE

CUT THIS OUT
and send it for name of this paper with \$2.00 for THE COMPANION for 1915, and we will send FREE All the issues of THE COMPANION for the remaining months of 1915.
FREE THE COMPANION HOME CALENDAR for 1916.
The 12 Weeklies issues of THE COMPANION for 1915.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE